

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth
One insertion.....	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50	6.25	7.00	7.75
Two insertions.....	2.00	3.50	5.00	6.50	8.00	9.50	11.00	12.50	14.00	15.50
Three insertions.....	3.00	5.25	7.50	9.75	12.00	14.25	16.50	18.75	21.00	23.25
Four insertions.....	4.00	7.00	10.00	13.00	16.00	19.00	22.00	25.00	28.00	31.00
Five insertions.....	5.00	8.75	12.50	16.25	20.00	23.75	27.50	31.25	35.00	38.75
Six insertions.....	6.00	10.50	15.00	19.50	24.00	28.50	33.00	37.50	42.00	46.50
Seven insertions.....	7.00	12.25	17.50	22.75	28.00	33.25	38.50	43.75	49.00	54.25
Eight insertions.....	8.00	14.00	20.00	26.00	32.00	38.00	44.00	50.00	56.00	62.00
Nine insertions.....	9.00	15.75	22.50	29.25	36.00	43.25	50.50	57.75	65.00	72.25
Ten insertions.....	10.00	17.50	25.00	32.50	40.00	48.25	56.50	64.75	73.00	81.25

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

DRY GOODS!

Our lady patrons in all the surrounding counties find this season, an unusually attractive stock of goods.

New and Fashionable Goods.

Every department is well filled with a complete assortment of whatever is desirable in the list of novelties now being introduced in the world of fashion. We are receiving

New Goods

TRI-WEEKLY,

and in many things are offering

GREAT BARGAINS

of purchases made at recent auction sales in New York.

MULLINS & HUNT

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS!

To our friends among the merchants of Mason, Fleming, Bracken, Harrison, Bath, Nicholas, Rowan, and adjoining counties, we would say we are now receiving

TRI-WEEKLY SUPPLIES

—OR—

ALL GOODS

suitable to a first class jobbing house, and would solicit the trade of close buyers.

TERMS CASH.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.

D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest

STOCK OF GOODS

that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business,

MR. D. S. LANE,

late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, constantly being able to realize a continuance of the patronage already so kindly bestowed upon us. We invite the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to our stock, at the following prices:

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

From a bit of calico to a handsome

SILK, OR POPLIN,

including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of all.

DRESS GOODS.

at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before it is too late.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.

The largest retail lot in the city purchased since

THE DECLINE,

and selling very cheap, at

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

OVERCOATING,

—AND ALL—

FURNISHING GOODS.

In their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

Stock we have ever had,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

If you want to see the

PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST

in town, call at

D. D. DUTY & CO.

VOLUME L.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

NUMBER 20

LITTLE FEET.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Two little feet, so small that may nestle

in one caressing hand—

Two tender feet upon the untrodden border

Of life's mysterious land?

Dimpled and rosy, and pink as peach tree blossoms

—

In April's fragrant days—

How can they walk among the briery tangles

Edging the world's rough ways?

Those white rose feet along the doubtful future

Must bear a woman's load;

Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden,

And walks the hardest road.

Love for a while, will make the path before them

All dainty, smooth and fair—

Will call away the brambles, letting only

The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded

Away from the sight of men,

And these dear feet are left without her guidance,

Who shall direct them then?

How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded,

Footsteps unaided then?

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Footsteps unaided then?

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of my impatient, I claim the privilege, in

view of my character and the character of my

State, and the character which I shall assume

as a juror, of doing right; and if I take me

six months to do it I will claim that time.

That what I mean to do is to do that which

I want to do in this case. It is a case which,

more than any other, shall connect our names

with the history of this country. Then let us

take such a position that this country in all

time and all countries shall be proud to

adopt my amendment, and say that all

liminary or interlocutory questions and all

motions may be argued by counsel on each

side without restriction. There will be emi-

nent before me in this respect and in that

consequence I will not be bound to call

discretion to call that counsel so transgress-

ing to order. I do hope that this restriction

will not seem to be too much, but that we may

be fair, in the trial of this great cause.

Mr. YATES—I think that the discussion

this morning has illustrated the importance

of some rule more than any argument which

I can make. I think that the importance of

not allowing more than two to speak

on a side, and I am certain that it has

shown the propriety of confining them to one

preliminary motion. I think that this is a

very important question, and I think that

we expect when two counsel upon each side

are to speak upon a preliminary motion?

My expectation, as has been said, that the whole

day will be spent. I can reply to my enthu-

siastic friend from Kentucky by saying that

I have no doubt, if Kentucky could be poten-

tially here, the case would be decided already.

I have no doubt that if that highly loyal State

could be here, the case would be decided already.

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could be here, the case would be decided already.

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made of frosted silver, and the top of the

crucifix is finished by a fall of dentelle d'ar-

gent, and the whole is a masterpiece of work-

manship. Gold, silver, jet, and lace are now the trim-

ings most in vogue. Furs are still the rage,

and the higher qualities being most liked. The

"chic" fashion is again rapidly gaining in

favor, as is also the use of gold flowers and

trimmings. Silver cord is also much worn.

Broadly fluted fountains are worn on the edge

of sleeves.

Perhaps the strangest possible fact in con-

nection with the present fashions is the com-

plete and wonderful change that has come

about in cloaks, both opera and walking, and

which are now of such strange shapes as to

be totally inexplicable. They are of all

shapes, which include long hanging pieces, and

as yet have received no new name. They

are quite a new departure, and are called

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MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 18, 1868.

We find the following in a late number of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

"GATESBURG, Ky., Feb. 27, 1868.
"COL. A. G. HOBBS—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you two dollars and fifty cents, the amount of subscription to your valuable paper since July last. We are trying to get you other subscribers in this county, knowing that the circulation of your paper will do much good for the Union cause. We were not all of us transferred by the leaders of the Third party over to the Rebel Democratic cause. There are quite a number of Union men in this county who will take great delight in voting for the Union in the Union Convention which meets in your city to-day. We are the great soldier and patriot, Grant; the fight will not be based upon any side issue, but simply upon the issue that was proclaimed in 1861, and throughout the rebellion, 'democracy, when you act upon its true meaning, is moral and right, and does not injure any individual or community. But as modern democracy means treason, that is as it exists in Kentucky at the present time, I cannot endorse it. I would regard such a disclosure in the eyes and in the estimation of those soldiers who are now living who served under my command during the rebellion, if I were to give my adhesion to the Rebel Democratic cause. The patriotic Federal soldiers, their widows and children, to join the democracy of Kentucky for the sake of office and position as may have done, at the cost and sacrifice of principle. I have never been ashamed of the Blue and hope to high Heaven that I never shall be. I regret exceedingly that my engagement to the condition of my family has prevented my attendance as an humble, though earnest, friend of the cause for which the Union men of Kentucky met in Convention in Frankfort to-day.
"You are at liberty to put this in any public, but however publishing this letter as it is not written for that purpose. Please acknowledge receipt of funds.
"Your friend,
"E. H. HOBBS."

It is unfortunate for General Hobbs's reputation that the editor of the Commonwealth took the liberty of publishing this private letter, which ought never to have been written. General Hobbs was a gallant soldier, a very good Bank officer, and is personally an excellent gentleman; but than his political ideas nothing could be more confused. In fact he seems to be not a man of ideas at all, but simply the creature of prejudice. And a very unworthy prejudice it must be which could induce a clever gentleman, who has heretofore been Conservative in profession, to write such a letter, and to unite himself with such a party.

No effort has been made to "transfer" General Hobbs or anybody else to the Rebel Democratic party or to any party with which they are unwilling to act. The gentlemen who met in Louisville did not assume the power to obligate any but themselves by their action, and if General Hobbs or any one else chooses to do so, he or they can still keep up the Conservative organization. They abandoned that organization for the very reason that Gen. Hobbs now declines to make an effort to keep it alive—because, under the circumstances, the effort would prove useless. They announced their purpose to unite with the Democratic party of the nation for the same reason that General Hobbs now declares his purpose to join the Radicals—because of the two parties they preferred the Democratic, while he prefers the Radical. The difference is that they remained with the party with which they had acted for several years, and with whose principles on all important living issues they agree; while General Hobbs has deserted the party with which he expressed a sympathy in 1864, 1866, and 1867, and now advocates principles which less than a year ago he pretended to abhor. So long as they maintained a separate organization, they invariably and on all occasions claimed full fellowship and sympathy in principle with the National Democratic party, with which they now propose to act. Gen. Hobbs also proclaimed his sympathy with that party, but has determined to cut loose from it, and has "transferred" himself to the Radicals. It is true that while proclaiming their purpose to act with the National Democracy, these gentlemen declined to co-operate with the dominant branch of the Democracy in Kentucky, for the reason that the men who control it make sympathy with the rebellion a merit to be rewarded, and devotion to the cause of national unity a ground for proscription. But it was impossible for them to keep up this division without injuring the cause of the National Democracy, and they could not effectually aid that cause in other way than by supporting the electoral ticket put in the field by the 22d of February Convention. It is true that they might have done this and still have kept up an independent organization in all local matters. But no good could have been accomplished by this course, and much evil might have resulted to the national cause. They wisely concluded that the question as to whether rebel sympathizers shall luxuriate in the State offices to the exclusion of themselves and other Union men is subordinate to the far more important question whether the Constitution shall be destroyed by Radical revolutionists. When this national campaign is over, if any good thing can be accomplished by it, they are free to revive the abandoned organization; and in the meantime they do not profess to have undergone any change of political convictions, to have modified their opinions as to the folly of secession, or to have altered their opposition to the ostracism of Union men by the leaders of the Kentucky Democracy. They do not even intend to temporarily waive their principles, but are determined to uphold and advocate them within the organization with which, for good and sufficient reasons, they are determined to act.

It is astonishing that a man of ordinary sense should believe that the issues of a peaceful election in 1868 should be the same issues that were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword in 1861. Then the Southern States, without cause or justification, attempted to separate themselves from the Union and to establish an independent government on American soil; and in pursuance of that design they rashly precipitated the country into war by attacking the garrisons and menacing the Capitol of the United States. Will any man who has common sense pretend that the Southern States are endeavoring to accomplish such a result now, or that there is any armed conspiracy to disintegrate the nation? The rebellion was put down and crushed out, and instead of endeavoring by arms to get out of the Union, the people of the South are petitioning to be received back into the fold. But there is a party dominant in Congress and in the North which has for four years refused to permit these Southern States to come back. This is the only living division party in the country, and it is with this party that Gen. Hobbs proposes to act. The issue is not whether the Union shall be forcibly broken up as it was in 1861, but whether, under pretext of reconstructing the Union, every vestige of civil

and political liberty shall be trampled out in the South; those States kept out of the Union and denied their rights in the Union under the Constitution until they shall have been placed under the dominion of negroes; and whether the Executive and Judicial departments of the Federal Government shall be robbed of all their constitutional powers and prerogatives, and the despotic will of Congress be substituted in place of the Constitution as the supreme law of the land. This is the issue to-day, and upon this Gen. Hobbs answers in the affirmative. It is idle for him to say that this is the object for which the Union soldiers of Kentucky went to war in 1861. There is not one of them who does not know it to be untrue. Nay, had this been the avowed object in 1861, the great mass of those soldiers would have been found fighting on the other side, and the probability is that Gen. Hobbs would have led some of them in defense of civil and political freedom. Then away with all such absurd and puerile stuff as the pretense that the issues of 1861 are up again in 1868.

The worst that can be said against the rebel leaders is that they gave the Radicals the opportunity for enforcing their infamous measures upon the South. For this we cannot easily forgive them; but is this any reason why Conservative men should unite with the party which has inaugurated and seeks to perpetuate these measures? There has been much in the conduct of the men who control the Democratic party in Kentucky to disgust and incense the Conservatives of this State, and we can understand why some of them utterly refuse to ally themselves with men who meet them with a sneer, and whose mean jealousy is aroused whenever they see a Conservative participating in one of their meetings. But that any man who has ever been really and truly a Conservative should permit the contemptible littleness of these small fry would-be leaders to drive him from his own principles into the slough of Radicalism is to us incomprehensible. It is a deplorable weakness in any man thus to permit this petty proscription by these quondam rebel sympathizers to force him to become a party to the destruction of the safe guards which the Constitution throws around the liberties of the people. If these selfish partisans alone were to be affected by the outrages of Radicalism, we might endure it with tolerable equanimity. But the oppressed people of the South are not responsible for the petty malice of these men in Kentucky, and it is against them that these detestable measures are directed. Moreover, speaking for ourselves, we have more interest in maintaining the Constitution of our country than any of these poor office-seeking secessionists who rule the Democratic party; and there is not a sufficient number of them in Kentucky to force us by their malice, proscription, abuse and sneers, to become a party to the foul conspiracy against liberty and right that has been set on foot by the Radicals in Congress, and which the Radicals in Kentucky endorse and approve.

THE CONVENTION SYSTEM—PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

For many years the different parties in Kentucky have had tamely to submit to the despotic dictation of self constituted leaders, who manage and direct all political movements, and by dexterous wire pulling place their own favorites in nomination for the different offices without any respect for the wishes of the people, or of the voters of the party. A clique will band together, divide the offices among themselves, and then force each other down the throats of the people. In this manner the interests of the community and of the public are utterly disregarded, and only those of the cliques and the individuals composing them meet with any consideration. It is not even the custom to study the interests of the party as a whole, but merely of certain rings within the party, and all outsiders are as promptly and as fiercely ostracized as though they belonged to an opposing organization. It is not the object of these cliques and rings to select the best men of the party to fill the offices for the good of the public, but to appropriate the offices to the support of the broken down, pauper members of the cliques and rings, whose sole merit consists in the fact that they are unable to make their bread without assistance from a petty office, and that they have squandered their best energies in furthering the corrupt intrigues and bargainings of the cliques to which they belong. Some would ask, how can these things be done. The answer is simple. These self-constituted leaders make up in impudence and cunning what they lack in brains and patriotism. They push forward, rush in and manage to get one of themselves in the chair, a resolution is forced through authorizing the chairman to appoint the delegates, only such men are appointed as will carry out the will of the clique according to the bargains previously made, and thus the whole matter is fixed. If any one opposes this precipitate manner of acting, he is treated as a disorganizer, the chairman rules him out of order, and his quietus is soon given in a mode as summary as it is effectual. Everything is carried through by a dozen or so of men, the great bulk of those who have the right to vote quietly submitting to the jugglery passing on under their noses;—and submitting, not because they approve of the proceedings or are in ignorance of the corruption that prompts them, but simply from an unwillingness to be forward or conspicuous, and reluctant to encounter the animosity of the cliques, who are as malignant as they are unscrupulous. Thus a Convention that fairly expresses the will of the party in whose interest it is supposed to be held is an exception rather than the rule. The people have no more really to do with their action than they have a familiar acquaintance with the man in the street. They are held for the purpose of stifling rather than expressing the popular will. They are a nuisance and an evil and ought to be abated. They encourage corruption and knavery and ought to be suppressed. Pointing men into offices, they are a public injury, and the people should rise against them.

But it may be desirable in some instances to make political tests in selecting candidates for local offices. Whether or not it is desirable in any case, the people are certain to make such a test in every case. Condemn the practice as much as we may, we have no means of checking it. Then how make such a test? How unite the party upon one set of candidates without the intervention of these conventional

nuisances? We answer, by primary elections. Let a day be set and general notice be given for the election. Let the polls be opened as at any other election, every man who will agree to vote for the choice as made at the primary election being entitled to vote. Let the vote from the different precincts be compared and canvassed, and then let those who have received the highest number of votes be declared the candidates of the party. This is the plan prevailing in nearly all the Northern States, and it has been adopted in several counties in Kentucky with eminent satisfaction to all parties concerned. It is the fairest way of ascertaining the wishes of the party. It prevents the suppression of the popular will by the manipulation of the cliques. It does not permit a few men to rush through their favorites against the wish of the multitude. According to this plan the laborer and the working man is as much of a leader as the trickster from Court Street. It allows him to have a voice in selecting the candidates for whom he is to vote as fully as the wealthy pettifogger who could cheat his eyes out of his head in a precinct or county meeting. The plan is essentially democratic, and should meet with the approval of all who desire fair play and honest dealing.

We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of the Democrats in Mason county, and solicit for them their attention. It is in their power to take the affair in their own hands, and to them the plan is submitted.

PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

On Friday, the Senate met as a Court of Impeachment in the case of the President. Chief Justice CHASE presided. The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the summons served upon President JOHNSON was read, and the counsel of the President, Messrs. STANBURY, CURTIS, NELSON, BLACK and EVARTS, were notified of the commencement of proceedings. The counsel asked a reasonable time to prepare for the defense—forty days—which was resisted by the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives. The Chief Justice was about to put the question on Mr. STANBURY's motion, when Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order that April 1st, be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the managers file the application; and that on the 6th of April the trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. MONTGOMERY, at 2 o'clock the Senate retired for consultation.

At 4:10 the Senate returned to their chamber and the court reassembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion under consideration had been overruled, and an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, the 23d of March.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an order, that on the filing of application by the managers, the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and on the question of adoption the yeas and nays were taken, resulting twenty-five votes in the affirmative and twenty-six in the negative. So the order was denied.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Canron, Catell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following order, which was read:

Ordered, that the trial of the articles of impeachment shall proceed on the 6th day of April next. Mr. HOWARD—I hope not, Mr. President. Mr. WILSON moved to amend by making it the 1st instead of the 6th of April.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown, the trial shall proceed immediately after filing the application. Mr. BINGHAM expressed the satisfaction of the managers with Mr. CONKLING's amendment. He denied that the managers were desirous of indecent haste, but said they did wish to avoid delay in the important matter. The people demand that there should be no delay in the trial of this most flagrant betrayer of trust the world has ever seen.

The question was on CONKLING's amendment, and the vote resulted—yeas 40, nays 10.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Canron, Catell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Pomroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

The order, as amended, was then adopted without a division, when, at 5:15, the court adjourned until the 23d inst.

PRIMARY MEETING.

A primary election by the Democratic party of Boone county will be held at the several voting precincts in the county, on Saturday, the 4th of April next, to choose the Democratic nominees for Circuit Clerk and Sheriff, and to express the choice of the Democracy of Boone for Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney in this judicial district.

All legal voters who endorse the State Democratic platform of February 22d, 1868, and intend to go to the polls on Saturday, the 4th of April, to support the Democratic nominees for Federal, State, district and county offices in the pending contests, will be entitled to vote at said primary elections.

The officers of the primary election will read up and furnish the returns to the Democratic County Committee at Paris on Monday, the 5th, and thereupon the persons having the highest number of votes will be declared by the Committee the regular nominees of the Bourbon Democracy for the several offices to which they aspire.

A meeting of the Democracy will be held at the Court house in Paris, on Monday, the 5th of April, to appoint delegates to the judicial District Convention, and to cast the vote of the county for the nominees chosen at the primary election for district offices. At the same time the delegates to the Appellate Judicial District Convention will be chosen. By order of the Democratic Executive Committee of Boone county.

R. T. DAVIS, Chairman.

J. G. CRADDOCK, Secretary.

We find the above in the Paris *Kentuckian*. The plan has been tried in Bath and Clark counties, and resulted satisfactorily and fairly. We are informed that the Democrats of the Lewisburg precinct in this county have adopted it in selecting candidates for magistrate and constable. It is the fairest of all ways to arrive at the sense of the masses of the party in reference to candidates. It prevents all trickery, and will stop all charges of trickery. Every member of the party and every candidate will then stand on an equal footing. We sincerely hope it may be adopted in this county instead of the miserable conven-

tional system, which places the unobtrusive and honest masses entirely in the power of a few tricksters and political chameleon riggers. The people want no ambidextrous prestidigitating in the selection of candidates, and they have it in their power to prevent it. Let them insist on a vote upon the question. It is the only mode in which they have the slightest chance of having their wishes and preferences respected. The system of primary elections will soon be general in Kentucky, and the Democracy of Mason had as well adopt it now as a year hence.

The actions of the Radicals admit the illegality and unconstitutionality of their measures. They are unwilling that those measures shall be tested by the Supreme Court in the light of the Constitution, the supreme law of the land. The President has been impeached, and will be tried and convicted and deposed from office for no other offense than that of taking steps to test the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-office bill—which robbed him of his constitutional prerogatives, which had been exercised by all his predecessors without question or cavil. As a part of the conspiracy against law, General GRANT forfeited his pledge to the President and gave up the War Office to STANTON rather than enable his superior to bring the subject before the Courts. A Radical Judge in the District of Columbia refused to hold General THOMAS, though he declined to give bail, rather than open a case in which the constitutionality of this infamous measure might be decided upon. And on Thursday, the proposition to deprive the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in cases arising under the Reconstruction Acts was smuggled into a pending bill and forced through both branches of Congress. The bill was sent to the President on Friday, and if it shall be passed over his veto, as it certainly will be, by the desperate revolutionists who rule in both Senate and House, it will throw the McCARDLE and all other similar cases out of Court. Thus Congress recklessly usurping not only all the powers of the Federal Government, but more despotic authority than is exercised by any constitutional monarchy of the old world. In a few years Turkey will be a Paradise of liberty compared to the United States under Radical rule.

Four members of the Kentucky delegation to the National Democratic Convention held commissions in the rebel army, and one of them was a member of the Confederate Congress.

The above are going the rounds of the Radical press in the North, and it will do an injury to the Democratic cause. Of course it will not prevent any Democrat from voting for his party candidates, but it will keep aloof a good many moderate Republicans, whose assistance is essential to Democratic success. In selecting members of the Southern States for places on the National Democratic Executive Committee only Union men were chosen. It would have been better for the cause had the Frankfort Convention consulted to some extent the prejudices of the people among whom the battle for Southern restoration must be fought. We regret this blunder, but we had no power to help it. We confess that in selecting delegates to the National Convention we would have consulted the necessities of the situation, rather than the pride of individuals. But of course we have no influence with the Kentucky convention, with whom the responsibility rests.

The credentials of Mr. VICKERS, the recently elected Senator from Maryland, were presented on Monday, 9th. REVERDY JOHNSON asked that he be sworn in. The Maryland Legislature having shown its good sense by the election of a man of undoubted loyalty, the Radicals were puzzled to find a reason for opposing his admission; but the difficulty was overcome by SUMNER, who asked that the credentials of Mr. VICKERS be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether the Government of Maryland is sufficiently republican in form to allow her to send a Senator to Congress. This would have necessitated the expulsion of REVERDY JOHNSON on the same ground. And Mr. CONNESS, of California, intimated that that State might be denied representation in the Senate for the same reason. SUMNER withdrew his resolution, and Mr. VICKERS was sworn in. The Legislature of Maryland have shown good sense in their action in this matter.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Albany on Wednesday. The Committee on Resolutions expressed a preference for HORATIO SKYMOOR for President. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote as a unit in accordance with the decision of the majority of the delegation. Gov. SEYMOUR addressed the Convention approving the National Bank system, and favoring the taxation of Government bonds. He opposed repudiation in any form. On the question of paying the bondholders in greenbacks, he thought it not a present interest, as it will not become a practical question during this generation. It is the duty of the Democracy, in his opinion, to so direct the policy of the nation that greenbacks will be equivalent to gold. He was warmly applauded, and made one of the delegates for the State at large to the National Convention.

The Radical State Convention of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. Gen. GRANT was recommended as the candidate for President, and Gov. CURTIN for Vice President. Thanks were tendered to Secretary STANTON. The Senate was urged to proceed with the impeachment of the President. The Constitution was thrown overboard, and in lieu of it attachment was expressed for the Declaration of Independence. The financial question was dodged. And the delegation to the National Convention was instructed to vote as a unit.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

Our old friend BLANTON DUNCAN is a candidate for Police Commissioner of the city of Louisville, and we hope he may be elected. He is a man of excellent sense, great energy, and we are satisfied would make an excellent officer. His executive talents are of a high order, his liberality unbounded, and his interests have long been identified with those of Louisville. Let him have the place, and Louisville will have a good Police Commissioner.

The New Hampshire election on Tuesday is an inauspicious omen. The Republicans have not been defeated. Their majority has not even been reduced. This is one of the States the Democrats had hoped to carry, but their calculations have been disappointed. There is nothing inviting in the future, hardly a ray of light. Thick clouds hover over us. God alone can save us.

The Rhode Island Democratic State convention met in Providence on Wednesday. Colonel T. H. WATTS presided. The following nominations were made: For Governor, LYMAN PEARCE; Lieutenant Governor, GIDEON H. DUBREY; Attorney General, GEO. N. BLISS; Treasurer, JAS. ATKINSON. National convention delegates were also chosen.

The State Convention of the Republicans of Massachusetts, on Thursday, nominated GRANT and WILSON for President and Vice President. The Convention followed the example of the Pennsylvania Republicans and the New York Democrats by carefully avoiding the greenback business.

MARRIED.

EASTIN—CASTLEMAN—On Wednesday March 4, at the residence of S. M. Breckenridge, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Eastin, of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Fanny B. Castleman, of Lexington, Ky.

DIED.

BELL—In Maysville, Ky., on Saturday, February 15th, 1868, Mr. Edward Bell, aged 83 years.

EDMUNDS—In this city, on Tuesday, March 10, 1868, Mrs. Annie Edmunds, in the 28th year of her age.

OLIVANCE—At the residence of her son, Mr. William Davis, in Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, March 12, 1868, Mrs. Mary Olivance, in the 70th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

In Flemingsburg, at the residence of her son, Jno. M. Harbeson, Esq., on the evening of the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Harbeson.

This excellent woman who has thus passed from among us, was born in Washington, Ky., Oct. 23d, 1813. Having lost both of her parents before she was eight years of age, she was brought up by her stepmother, Mrs. Judge Green, by whom she was carefully instructed in the duties of prayer, and a constant attendant at the House of God. She was a living picture of what the religion of Jesus does for human nature, when thoroughly under its influence. She removed to Flemingsburg with her husband and family in 1844, and from that time to the period of her death was a leading personage in every good work among us both in the church and community. Hence we deeply feel and deplore her loss; but the sorrow we feel is for ourselves not for her. Nay, her death has inspired our firm faith. "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

CARTER—Departed this life at the residence of her father, Dr. W. G. Carter, in West Liberty, Ky., the 14th day of Feb. 1868, Martha Elizabeth Carter, aged sixteen years, five months, and twenty-eight days.

The earth smelt has again involved a happy home circle, and called with ruthless hand one of earth's fairest flowers; struck down in the morning of life, in the spring time of existence, a gentle and lovely one in whom was centered a fond father's pride, a mother's fond love, and the esteem and admiration of the village circle.

"The young, the lovely pass away
Never to be seen or heard again.
Earth's fairest flowers too soon decay;
Its blindest tears alone remain."
Little, thou art gone from us, but thy memory shall be treasured with the precious of affection and treasured in our heart of hearts until we meet thee

"In the mansions of the blest
Where the wicked cease from troubling
And the weary are at rest."
J. T. H.

DONOVAN—Died near Mineola, Mason county, Ky., on the 6th of March, 1868, of congestion of the brain, Eva, infant daughter of Garret and Matilda Donovan, aged eleven months.

How it pains our hearts to give her up, but we know that it is for her eternal good. Oh! that we may be enabled to live as to meet her in heaven where death can never come and where sorrow and sighings shall be no more.

Dear as thou wert and justly dear
We will not weep for thee.
One thought will check the starting tear.
It is that thought art free.

And thus shall faith's consoling power
The loved one's form retain
Oh! who that saw that parting hour
Could wish thee back again.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J. PETERS, of Montgomery—the present incumbent—as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District.

We are authorized to announce W. Perrine Larow as a candidate for Sheriff of Mason county, at the next August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WAY NOT? Serious reflections for young men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, abuses and diseases induced by ignorance of Nature's Laws in the first age of man. Sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address, Dr. SKILLIN ROUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO CONSUMPTIVE.—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 105 Second Street, Williamsburg, N.Y.
m17 watlwpw

ERROR'S OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in postage paid envelope, to

JOHN B. OGDEN,
m17 watlwpw 42 Cedar street, N.Y.

Information.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blisters, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST,
624 Broadway, New York.

Cigars and Cigars.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

CAN BE MADE

PURCHASING YOUR

CIGARS & TOBACCO

OF

N. SHAVER.

MARKET STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

Dry Goods.
SOMETHING STARTLING!
JAMES W. BURGESS,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS!

Having purchased the entire interest of Dr. James Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, I am prepared to exhibit a splendid variety of
DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY STYLE.
A NICE LINE OF
WHITE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF PLAIN AND PLAID
JACONETS, PLAIN AND PLAID NAIN-
SOOK, MUSLINS, SWISS MUSLINS,
TARTANS, IRISH LINENS, FINE
LAWNS AND CAMBRIC. A LARGE AS-
SORTMENT OF
HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND
NOTIONS!
ALL OF WHICH I OFFER TO THE PUBLIC
AT PRICES VERY LOW—FOR CASH!
CHEAP TABLES—we invite special attention,
whereas we have placed many valuable goods at
prices exceedingly low.

WE HAVE ALSO SECURED THE SERVICES OF
MR. A. J. SMITH, SO THAT ANYONE WHO WILL
BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES READY TO WAIT
UPON YOU. GIVE US A CALL AT OUR OLD
"STAND," No. 18, Sutton Street,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.
BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

JAS. W. BURGESS.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

m17 watlwpw

M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE,

ASA. R. BURGESS.

BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—18—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RE-
CEIVING NEW GOODS,
AND KEEP ALWAYS
ON HAND A WELL

ASSORTED STOCK,
WHICH THEY OF-
FER TO MERCHANTS ON FA-
VORABLE TERMS.

I have this day opened at No. 9 Second Street, all

foldlwpw

DOMESTIC GOODS!

RUCH AS

BROWN COTTON, BLEACHED COTTONS,
CANTON FLANNELS, DRILLINGS, TICK-
INGS, PRINTS, TABLE LINEN, IRISH

LINENS, TOWELINGS, CHECKS,
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS &c., &c.

Which I am selling at the very lowest market
prices for cash. I have also, at

GREAT BARGAINS

FRENCH MERINO, EMPRESS
CLOTHS, MUSLIN DELAINS,
ALPACAS, AND ALL REASONABLE

DRESS GOODS!

—ALSO—

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKER-
CHIEFS, VALENCIEN LACE,
HAMBURG EDGINGS, IN-
TERS, &c., &c., &c.

COME AND SEE, NO TROUBLE TO
SHOW GOODS.

Jan 18 watlwpw J. M. RICKETS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
THE GREAT DECLINE!
MONEY SCARCE
CLOTHING ABUNDANT,
W. B. KAHN & CO.

propose to keep always square with the market, or
A LITTLE BELOW
THEY MANUFACTURE
ALL THEIR OWN
CLOTHING!

and upon as large a scale as

any western house. They use

the best material, employ the

best hands, and always try to

give the best bargains. Their

stock is now

UNUSUALLY LARGE

IN EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS

and they are determined to sell largely regardless of

ALL COMPETITORS

TO OUR CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRT!

THE BEST MADE AND

MAYSVILLE, KY., MARCH 18, 1868.

Democratic County Meeting.

A county meeting of the Democracy of Mason county, will be held at the Court-house, in Maysville, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to select delegates to represent the county in the Convention to be held the first Saturday in April, for the nomination of a candidate for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial Circuit.

Hiram T. Peacock,

Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

February 10th, 1868.

Let any one should suppose that the worthy Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee had been guilty of the unpardonable weakness of furnishing us with a copy of the above, we deem it proper to state that it is copied from the *Bulletin*, of Thursday.

Police Report.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., Isaac Harrison forgot the injunction not to let his angry passions rise, and on some provocation from G. H. Snedger let fly with his bunch of fives, and discolored the face of the latter. His Honor, Mayor Coons, asked him to subscribe \$2 to the school fund and to defray the expenses of the city officers in their police attention to his case. Harrison then got out a warrant against Snedger, actually charging him with being drunk and disorderly which accusation, we regret to say, was fully sustained. Snedger also subscribed \$2 for the children's benefit.

On the 10th, one Anthony Beasley pleaded guilty to a charge of breach of the peace, committed some three weeks since. The said Beasley had looked upon the wine when it was red and had seen through a glass dimly once or twice too often. Without the fear of the city marshal before his eyes he walked into the Hill House barbers shop and commenced an assault upon Honaker, the bar keeper. Honaker is a mild tempered youth, but he forgot the principles in which he had been carefully instructed in infancy, and instead of turning the other side of his face to his adversary, he knocked him through a fine glass mirror, and then belabored him in a style worthy of Heenan. In consideration of the punishment administered by Honaker, and of his confessing judgment, Mayor Coons let Beasley off with a fine of \$5 and costs. Oldham, the negro barber, made Beasley pay for the mirror.

Mary Wood, alias Ann Martin, alias Canoe, Llewellyn Williams, and Nancy Spencer, were brought before his Honor on the 10th inst., on the charge of vagrancy. It appearing to the Court that these three gay damsels had no local habitation in Maysville, but were in the habit of camping out on the streets, and that their fashionable appearance attracted a crowd of whites and negroes, the two first named were committed to jail in default of bail for \$100 cash. Nancy Spencer professed penitence and promised to leave the State, and thereupon she was discharged. A subscription was raised to pay her expenses back to Portsmouth, from whence she came.

On the 11th, John Joice, the wild Irishman, was brought before the Court on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The facts were proved, and he was sent to jail in default of \$3 and costs and costs. He is still in jail.

Police Report.—On the night of Sunday, 8th inst., a little boy about ten years of age, named Hickman, a step son of George Tudor, was passing along Limestone in company with a negro girl, when the latter rang the door bell at the residence of Mr. Billestein, and then ran. Rev. Mr. Koch, who boards with Mr. Billestein, and who had been frequently annoyed by similar offenses, came out, and seeing little Hickman walking away, supposed he was the culprit. He pulled Hickman into the house, and as the boy testified before the Mayor, choked him, pulled his hair, and struck him over the head with a cane. In corroboration of the boy's statement there were bruises on his head. Mr. Koch did not defend the case, and the Mayor, receiving the statement of the boy as true, fined Mr. Koch \$25 and costs. It is due to this gentleman to say that he denies the statement of Hickman as to the ill treatment, and that he has appealed from the Mayor's decision to the Circuit Court.

On Sunday, 15th inst., our friend H. H. Cox, who is one of the best men in the world, and who is the last man in the world to be only violate the law brought his family to church, and hitched his horse to a lamp post on Court street. Henry Johnson and the Mayor passed by and waiting for Mr. Cox to appear, warned him to be at the Mayor's office on Monday. This he did, confessing judgment, and getting off with a fine of one cent and costs, in consideration of the fact that this was the first time in his life that any charge had been preferred against him. Mr. Cox considers that his religious freedom has been interfered with, and that the decision of the Mayor is equivalent to prohibiting him from religious worship unless he walks from his residence two miles in the country. When we saw him he was in low spirits, and soliloquizing thusly: "I don't consider this a free country no longer, not by no means."

The Mule Trade.—The Paris Kentuckian, of the 11th says:

Thos. McClintock has left for Georgia with 20 head of mules, Geo. McIntyre with 20 head, and James Mac Miller sent a car load to the same State.

Jo. Scott has returned from Red river, Louisiana, where he disposed of his mules for cattle, some three hundred head of which are now on their way to this country.

Andy Wilson traded mules for peach brandy, and has the pure article for sale at Paxton & Lewis' drug store.

M. A. Croy has returned from selling a drove in Pennsylvania.

Zed Offutt reports to us that President Johnson refused to receive his mules, saying there would be no fight, and that he sold out at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, doing as well as he could expect.

Charley Clark returned from Georgia this morning. After selling out the stock he shipped from Kentucky, he purchased other stock and is now out at a profit. He reports the sale as improving in Georgia.

Pleasant Lilly, of Leesburg, has returned from Montgomery, Alabama. He put out a portion of his lot for shares of the crop they had to make—sold at part on credit, and a very small proportion for cash. He gives a gloomy account of affairs in Alabama.

Mr. Gudge, former representative in the legislature from Bath county arrived from Georgia yesterday. He gave us a very favorable report of the market. He says the Georgians have gone to work in earnest—the negroes finding they must "root hog or die," are showing some disposition to return to labor.

Joseph Miller returned this afternoon from the same State and brings similar accounts.

Thomas A. Dorsey returned home last week from North Carolina. The *Caroline Mercury* says that he reports the money market close, but sold out his stock at fair prices, taking in exchange tobacco and apple brandy.

A negotiation is pending for the sale, by the present stockholders, of the Big Sandy railroad, western division, to responsible capitalists of the East, who contemplate finishing it immediately. We sincerely hope that these negotiations may have a favorable issue. We understand that the parties desiring to purchase said road will give ample pledges of their ability and willingness to finish the construction of the road at once. Our citizens feel a deep interest in the construction of this road, and if it gets into the hands of men who can command their confidence, the city will feel liberally what they believe no one has any expectation that the present owners will be able to complete the road. They are few in number and cannot command the money, even if they were willing to assume so heavy a responsibility as they would be compelled to do to build the road. So the best thing the owners can do is to sell out to responsible parties, who can and will make the road. We do not desire any of them to sacrifice their interest in the road, but we hope no one of them will forget, during the negotiations, how much all north eastern Kentucky has in the speedy completion of the enterprise.

Shows.—That some project is really on foot looking to the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad. Eastern capitalists feel the necessity for a shorter connection with the interior of Kentucky than that by way of Cincinnati. The cheapest way is to come through Maysville, and when the way grades are considered the difference in time is trifling. But the owners of the Big Sandy road are wide awake and are making active efforts to bring their line into notice. We have been sleeping and taking no steps for our own road. Much valuable time has been lost. The completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy road, and the failure of the Maysville and Lexington road, would be fatal to the city. Will our movements always be characterized by inertia and lethargy?

Deceased.—On Saturday afternoon three little boys between nine and ten years of age were catching drift in the river opposite East Maysville, being in a skiff for this purpose. They saw the tow-boat *Condor* coming up the river with several barges attached, and commenced to row towards the shore to make their escape. Unfortunately they were not fast enough, and a negro man who was in a skiff near them shouted to the pilot to be careful or he would run over the children. The pilot paid no attention to the warning of the negro, but kept on. The people on the shore shouted to him and the negro implored him to reverse the course of the boat, but all without effect. The little boys saw their danger and endeavored to pull out from the barges. The boat was then backed, after the deed was done. Two of the boys passed under barges and boat, and after being under the water more than a minute, rose to the surface and were rescued by the negro man. The third sank to rise no more. He was about ten years of age, and a son of Mr. Israel Stickney, a respectable citizen of this place, from whom we gathered the above facts. The boy wore a roundabout and pantaloons of dark factory jeans, the pantaloons having a waist of green flannel; one of his shoes had large nails in the heel; two five cent nickels and a bag of marbles in his pockets; dark hair, and two black moles on his neck. Mr. Stickney will pay all the expenses of any one who may recover the body.

The County Convention.
Mr. Editor: I see a call in the *Bulletin* from the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for a County Convention to select delegates for the Convention that meets in May to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge. We Democrats of Mayslick don't think things are assuming the proper shape. According to Democratic usage, a county convention should be composed of delegates from the different precincts in the county, sent by the people of their respective precincts. Now we Democrats of Mayslick are not afraid to risk either the Democracy or the capacity of Judge Andrews; therefore we are almost unanimously Andrews men. Nor do we intend here to submit to having delegates appointed for this precinct by any Chairman of that Convention. We don't wish to be discordant, but things must be done on the square.

A Democrat.
A Bath County correspondent of the *Mt. Sterling Sentinel* writes as follows to that paper: "Our people are much excited over the proposed completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, and will doubtless use their best endeavors to have it made. We have a county abounding in mineral wealth, especially iron ore of the best quality and acres of valuable timber."

Every day we receive some intimation of projects for the completion of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad. The owners of that road and the people along the line are using every exertion to push it forward. But after all the trouble taken last fall and winter, there seems to be an unaccountable slowness in promoting our own enterprise. Instead of exertions to push it forward, every energy has been used to hamper, cripple, and retard its progress. Our business men see and know that their trade will be ruined by the failure of our road, and the building of the Lexington and Big Sandy Road.

Distillery.—Several weeks since Messrs. John M. Duke & Co. commenced operating with their distillery on the property of Pogue, Duke & Co. They use Dayton's patent still. We do not understand the precise principle upon which the still is made, but we learn that it possesses many advantages over any other ever invented. The firm uses the best selected grain, avoiding every practice that could injure the quality of the distillation. Their whiskey has not yet the age upon which judgment could be pronounced, but those who are acquainted with such matters say that it is of the finest quality. It is expected that when the whiskey gains age it will take rank in every respect with the best brands of old Bourbon. It is equal to Bourbon whiskey in purity as well as in aroma. If whiskey must be taken, we are decidedly for a good and pure article.

Our Flemingburg Packet.—In order that our Flemingburg subscribers might get the *Eagle* on the evening of its publication, we have been in the habit of sending the package by the afternoon omnibus. The postmaster writes us that it is usually left at the tavern instead of being carried to the post office, and that the papers are frequently taken by parties who have no right to them. We have not been aware of this practice, but amposed the packages were left at the post office. Hereafter it will be placed in the mail, and our subscribers will receive their papers regularly every Wednesday morning. We regret that our effort to get the paper to them earlier has not resulted satisfactorily.

Perfectly safe and worth of entire confidence is the remedy known as White Pine Compound. It is very efficacious in Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary Affections, and all affections of the Kidneys. For sale by J. J. Wood.

Errors will sometimes creep into the best regulated papers, and a statement published in the *Eagle* concerning Joshua B. Fitch, the representative from Lewis, did him unintentional injustice. The seat was declared vacant because he had not obtained his *quies* six months before his election to the Legislature, and he was, therefore, ineligible at the time of his election. But Mr. Fitch had obtained his *quies* before his election. He is now eligible, and probably will be re-elected. Mr. Fitch made an excellent sheriff and is square in his accounts with the State, never having even asked an extension of time for the settlement of his accounts. As a representative he gave a close attention to the local interests of his constituents. It gives us pleasure to do him full and ample justice, and we greatly regret our inadvertent error.

We would recommend to our merchants the wholesale dry goods house of Charles Wolff & Co., corner of Race and Pearl streets, Cincinnati. The firm is composed of four brothers, active and complete business men, who have large means, which is used to the advantage of customers. They were enabled to buy early a large and full supply of domestic and other goods, in anticipation of a rise in prices, and at present they are prepared every day to show their customers a fresh lot of goods at little lower figures than over cautious neighbors. Messrs. Wolff & Co. are men of unquestionable integrity and ability. Chas. Wolff, the senior member, was President of the United States Sabbath School convention last year, and his efficiency in that capacity so well pleased the vast number present that he was elected unanimously for the same position the coming year.

Appointments by the Governor.—On Tuesday last, Governor Stevenson made the following appointments of tobacco inspectors and weighers in the city of Louisville, viz:

J. D. Morris, of Christian.
A. K. Long, of Union.
W. D. Duke, of Fayette.
Benjamin Berry, of McCracken.
John I. Helm, of Hardin.
T. A. Hawkins, of Louisville.
A. A. Winchester, of Louisville.
B. S. Fields, of Adair.

Resorting to Tricks.—You will see men head an advertisement with "A Man found Dead," or, "A War with Mexico, for the purpose of attracting attention but the true way to advertise is to be plain, as follows: "For Scrofula, or other Diseases of the Blood, use J. W. Poulard's Humor Doctor. Put up in large bottles and for sale by J. J. Wood.

We would recommend our lady readers and all who love the beautiful, to call at Seaton & Blatterman's drug store and make a selection of flower seeds from the splendid stock which they have received from the well known florist, Robert Buist, of Philadelphia.

Corn Meal.—We received the other day a sample of corn flour, or very fine corn meal, from B. W. Wood, of this city. By some process it is made into a kind of sugar, and is admirably adapted for making batter cakes, muffins, etc. Call on Mr. Wood and buy some of it.

STATE NEWS.

On last Saturday a serious difficulty occurred in Franklin, between A. M. Hunt and Evans. The parties had a difficulty during the war, and meeting last Saturday, in Franklin, while under the influence of whisky, the old difficulty was discussed, and a fight immediately ensued. Hunt was shot in the mouth, the ball tearing away the front teeth, pallet of the mouth, and coming out in the lower part of the back of the head. Some papers are entertained of Hunt's recovery, although he is now paralyzed. Evans was the party that turned State's evidence in the trial of the indictment against certain parties for the robbery of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Reading Green Democrat.
Our readers will be pained to learn of the illness of Hon. W. L. Underwood. On last Saturday, at the close of a month's attendance on the circuit court he was stricken with paralysis in his right side, affecting his right arm and right leg, but fortunately leaving him in the full possession of his speech and his intellect undimmed. Hopes are entertained that, by proper medical attention, he will entirely recover.

Reading Green Democrat.
FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.—Some three or four weeks since, Mrs. Pierce B. Sheehan, living near this place, died and was buried in town. On Thursday last, her sister having made a discovery that she believed Mrs. Sheehan had died an unnatural death, the coroner had the body exhumed, and a post mortem examination was made at the court-house by a Cincinnati physician, assisted by the physicians of this place. We understand that Mrs. Sheehan's life was insured for \$2,000, and the insurance company refused to pay the amount unless an examination of the body was made. This was done on Thursday, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Reading Green Democrat.
Dr. George Reed, a well-known physician of Nicholas county, died last Saturday, aged about seventy years.

Last Thursday the curties of Noah S. Alexander again went on his bond, and he was immediately released from confinement.

Reading Green Democrat.
PROFANE.—A mare belonging to Martin Lydick, who lives between Lexington and Newtontown, gave foal to a colt on Sunday, the 27th ultimo, and another on the Tuesday following; and the very next Thursday added a third to the number. She defies any four-footed matriarch to best this.

Joe Shawhan, Jr., is procuring the signatures of old stockholders in the Covington and Lexington Railroad, to a paper authorizing Peter Zinn to prosecute in their behalf in the Kentucky Circuit Court, a suit to set aside the sale of the route to E. B. Bolter. The sale was made, as will be remembered, under an order of the Fayette County. Mr. Zinn undertakes the case for a contingent fee.

Shooting Affray.—A difficulty occurred at Sharpshooter last Saturday, between Jerome Stevens and Perry Jewell, in which the former was wounded—mortally, it is believed. Stevens was drunk at the time of the shooting. He had been a Federal soldier, and Jewell had been a Confederate; but we understand that politics had nothing to do with the affair, which originated in a quarrel about a dog.

Acquitted.—The many friends of William Smith, of this county, will be gratified to learn that he has been acquitted by President Johnson. He was convicted in the District Court of Kentucky, 1867, for having committed a fraud on the revenue. He was mistaken as to the day of his trial, and was allowed without witnesses and in his absence, and was convicted solely on the testimony of an informer. Smith always asserted his innocence. He tells us that he owes his pardon to the unrelenting exertions of Mr. Willard Davis, who procured the signatures of Gov. Stevenson, all the officials at Frankfort, and of most of the members of the Legislature to a petition to the President to pardon him. The case was regarded as hopeless when Mr. Davis came into it, but he managed it so as to get his client out of a most serious scrape.

Shooting Affray.—A most exciting affray occurred yesterday in front of Mr. Kniffin's store between Edward Current and E. P. Harrison. We have not learned the origin of the difficulty. When we first saw the parties, Current, who was mounted on his horse, was firing upon Harrison, who was on the street, a short distance from the store, and it seemed as if the latter would be killed. The latter named Harrison, however, stood his ground, and picked up several rocks and commenced rocking Current, and advancing upon him, the latter turning to fire until he had exhausted all the shot in his pistol, he then dismounted and struck Harrison over

the head with his pistol. Harrison, in the meantime struck Current with a rock under the left eye, inflicting a rather ugly injury. By this time a large crowd of bystanders had gathered, and the real state of the parties. Fortunately none of Current's shots took effect. Both parties were once arrested, and, as we write, the trial is progressing.

Unconstitutional Law—Opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the Case of Chief vs. Madison.
The question, whether an act repugnant to the Constitution can become the law of the land, is a question deeply interesting to the United States, and happily, not of an intricacy proportioned to the interest. It seems only necessary to recognize certain principles, supposed to have been long and well established to decide it.

That the people have an original right to establish, for their future government, such principles as, in their opinion, shall most conduce to their own happiness, is the basis on which the whole American fabric has been erected. The exercise of this original right is a very great exertion; nor can it be frequently repeated. The principles, therefore, so established, are deemed fundamental. And it is equally true, that from which they proceed is supreme, and can seldom act, they are designed to be permanent.

The original and supreme will organizes the government, and assigns to different departments their respective powers. It may either stop here, or establish certain limits not to be transcended by those departments.

The government of the United States is of the latter description. The powers of the Legislature are defined and limited, and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if those limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. It is a proposition too palpable to need demonstration, that limitation committed to writing, if those limits may, at any time, be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished, if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed, and if acts prohibited and acts allowed are of equal obligation. 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